

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

V.

TRASE DAMIEN ELLIOTT.

Defendant.

CASE NO. 3:23-CR-05061-RJB

ORDER ON MOTION TO REOPEN DETENTION HEARING

On February 24, 2023, a detention hearing was held before the undersigned United States

Chief Magistrate Judge David W. Christel. See Dkts. 19, 21. The undersigned ordered Defendant

Trase Damien Elliott detained pending a trial on charges of possession of fentanyl with the intent

to distribute and possession of a firearm in furtherance of a drug trafficking offense. Dkt. 14. On

March 16, 2023. Defendant Elliott filed a Motion to Reopen the Detention Hearing (“Motion”)

which the District Judge has referred to the undersigned, Dkt. 22. The Government filed a

response on March 23, 2023, Dkt. 26, and Defendant Elliott filed a reply on March 24, 2023,

Dkt. 27

1 After reviewing the record, including written filings, evidence, and arguments presented
2 at the February 24, 2023 detention hearing, the Court finds Defendant Elliott has failed to satisfy
3 the requirements under 18 U.S.C. §3142(f) for reopening a detention order. Accordingly, the
4 Motion (Dkt. 22) is denied.

5 **I. Legal Standard**

6 A detention hearing may only be reopened “if the judicial officer finds that information
7 exists that was not known to the movant at the time of the hearing,” and that information “has a
8 material bearing on the issue whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure
9 the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community.”
10 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f). Reopening of a detention hearing “is permissible under this section only
11 when there is new information that would materially influence the judgment about whether there
12 are conditions of release which will reasonably assure that the defendant will not flee and will
13 not harm any other person or the community.” *United States v. Cisneros*, 358 F.3d 610, 614
14 (10th Cir. 2003). Reopening of a detention hearing is discretionary. *United States v. Hare*, 873
15 F.2d 796, 798 (5th Cir. 1989). If a court finds the information presented in support of reopening
16 is not sufficiently material to the issues of dangerousness or flight risk, the court may deny the
17 request. *Id.* at 799.

18 **II. Analysis**

19 Defendant Elliot argues the Court should reopen his detention hearing because he “has
20 now identified and been accepted into an appropriate treatment program” and “Community
21 Passageways has confirmed they will enroll Mr. Elliott in the Regional Peacekeepers program,
22 which will offer him intensive case management, support, and mentorship.” Dkt. 22 at 6.
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1 Defendant Elliott asserts that his admission to the two programs was not known to him at the
2 time of the detention hearing and is material to the question of release or detention. *Id.*

3 At the time of the detention hearing, the undersigned noted the presumption of detention
4 applied because Defendant Elliott faced a potential maximum sentence of 10+ years as
5 prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act and ordered Defendant Elliott to be detained based
6 on the finding that he presented a danger to the safety of any other person and to the community
7 and that no conditions of release would address this concern. *See* Dkt. 21. The Court based its
8 ruling, in part, on the fact Defendant Elliott was on bond on other charges at the time of the
9 alleged occurrences herein and his history of failing to comply with court orders and terms of
10 supervision. *See* Dkt. 26 at 2-4 (summarizing Defendant Elliott's conduct, which includes
11 eluding police, driving erratically, officers using a "PIT" maneuver to stop Defendant Elliott,
12 possession of a firearm and narcotics, charged with a homicide while on bond, in possession of
13 firearms while on bond, and previous criminal convictions for a drive-by-shooting, unlawful
14 possession of a firearm (1st and 2nd degree), assault with a firearm/dangerous weapon, and drug
15 trafficking).

16 Substance abuse did not factor into the Court's decision to detain Defendant Elliott. *See*
17 Dkt. 31. However, even if substance abuse did factor into the Court's decision, there is no
18 evidence that the new inpatient program would be secure enough to materially affect the Court's
19 concern for the community's safety. Defendant Elliott calls the facility "semi-secure," without
20 any description of safeguards to assure Defendant Elliott's continued residence at, or completion
21 of, the program. Dkt. 22 at 6. In fact, an individual can leave the facility if they wish to terminate
22 treatment and the facility cannot stop them from doing so. Therefore, Defendant Elliott has not
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1 provided new information that has a material bearing on his risk of flight or danger to the
2 community.

III. Conclusion

4 The Court finds Defendant Elliott failed to present information “that has a material
5 bearing on the issue whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the
6 appearance of [Defendant Elliott] as required and the safety of any other person and the
7 community.” 18 U.S.C.A. § 3142(f). Accordingly, Defendant Elliott’s Motion (Dkt. 22) is
8 denied.

Dated this 5th day of April, 2023.

Mrs Christel

David W. Christel
Chief United States Magistrate Judge